

AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

Every auto owner needs insurance. It's just as much of a necessity as gas or oil. Why? Because every time you take your car out you run a risk of having an accident that might cost you a large sum.

There is only one company doing business in Michigan which can give you the MOST insurance for the LEAST money; it's also the oldest and largest Mutual Auto Insurance Co. in the state. It's the "Citizens Mutual" of Howell, Mich.—19,000 members in the state.

We cover fire and theft in all sums between \$25.00 and the cash value of the car at the date of loss, but not exceeding \$1,000; and liability (injury to other people and damage to other people's property) in all sums between \$25.00 and \$5,000.00.

Our rate is so cheap you can't afford to be without protection; 25c per H. P. and \$1.00 policy fee.

Citizen's Mutual Auto Insurance Company
HOWELL, MICHIGAN

GUY WARNER, Local Agent

Phone:—Office 138 J; Residence 324

NO REST—NO PEACE.

There's no rest and little peace for the one who suffers from a bad back, and distressing urinary troubles. Paw Paw people recommend Doan's Kidney Pills. Be guided by their experience.

Mrs. T. Stephens, Pine St., Paw Paw, says: "My back was so lame that I couldn't rest nights and in the morning I felt tired and languid. The irregular action of my kidneys annoyed me. Doan's Kidney Pills, procured from Longwell Bros. Drug Store, helped me, relieving the backaches and improving my general health."

Price 60 cents at all dealers—don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Stephens used. Foster-Milburn Buffalo, N. Y.

ORDINANCE NO. 70.

An ordinance to regulate and control the sale of milk and milk products within the Village of Paw Paw and to provide for the inspection of dairy herds, dairies, and other places where milk and milk products are produced or sold.

The Village of Paw Paw ordains: SECTION 1. No person shall sell or offer for sale within the Village of Paw Paw any but clean raw milk from herds tuberculin tested, the tuberculin to be furnished by the State of Michigan.

SECTION 2. In all cases the reasonable expense of making the tests for tuberculosis shall be paid by the owner of the herd.

SECTION 3. Any person violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$50 or by imprisonment in the County Jail not exceeding thirty days or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court. Every day that a violation of this Ordinance continues shall be treated as a separate offense.

This Ordinance shall take effect December 1st, 1917.

The above Ordinance was adopted at a regular meeting of the Village Council, Monday evening, October 8th, 1917 by an unanimous yeas and nays vote.

Harold D. Spicer
Clerk.

Glenn E. Warner
President.

3712.



SOLDIERS IN THE VERDUN SECTOR REPAIRING A RUINED CANAL.

FRENCH INDUSTRY IS RECOVERING

Natural Thrift and Economy Promise Rapid Progress

EXPORT BUSINESS GROWING

Our Great Ally Possesses Recuperative Powers Which Justify Belief That She Will Meet and Solve Triumphantly the Problems Which Confront Her After the War.

With Paris boulevards echoing with "vives" for American troops our interest in the welfare of our ally vastly increases, and the facts are not lacking to encourage the belief that she is already on the road to recovery from the blow of invasion by a ruthless enemy.

One of the most important developments is the announcement that one of the largest banking institutions in America concerned with foreign trade, the Guaranty Trust company of New York, has opened a Paris branch to handle the rapidly increasing volume of French business.

This action may surprise many persons who had thought of France as bowed under a calamitous invasion. The bank, however, gives figures indicating that France is not only meeting her military and civilian problems with a stout heart and never failing courage, but is re-establishing her export business with this country.

In 1914, the year of the outbreak of the war, imports from France to this country totaled \$141,446,252. This total was reduced to \$77,158,740 in 1915, but last year the value of French imports to the United States rose to \$102,077,000.

"A nation that can achieve such a commercial recovery while her territory is being ravished by the invader," says the Trust company's statement, "possesses recuperative powers which justify the belief that she will emerge from the present conflict prepared to meet and solve triumphantly the problems which confront her."

The commercial and industrial record of France, following past wars, indicates that she should recover quickly from the actual physical destruction inflicted in the present conflict. The reconstruction of railroads, the erection of factories to replace those destroyed, and the replacement of the mechanism of industrial activity that will be required and that is in part already planned, offer a peculiarly inviting field to American capital and enterprise. Tentative steps have already been taken by representatives of American engineers and business men in this work.

Aside from its attractive business aspect, the enlistment of American money and effort in the great task of reconstruction that will remain at the end of the war will tend to cement still more closely the ties that bind the two great republics together, and will enable Americans to discharge in part the debt they owe to France for her friendly interest in the welfare and progress of the United States from the beginning of its life as a nation.

In judging the industrial status of any nation, its production and consumption of coal, iron, and steel and the growth of its transportation systems are highly significant factors.

In 1899, French industries consumed 21 million tons of coal, of which 13.5 millions were taken from home mines. In 1912, the consumption was 61 millions, of which 41 million tons were taken from home mines.

In 1899, the French output of cast iron was 1,380,000 tons, and of steel, 1,080,000 tons. In 1914, France produced 5,311,000 tons of cast iron and 4,635,000 tons of steel.



IN THEIR RETIREMENT FROM OCCUPIED TERRITORY THE GERMAN ARMY DESTROYED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

The increasing activity of her railway system is similarly demonstrable. In 1899, there were in France 10,743 miles of railway track; in 1912, there were 31,546 miles.

Between 1899 and 1912, inland navigation increased 150 per cent; while the traffic of her mercantile marine has amazingly expanded. The tonnage entering French ports in 1899 is set down as 11,000,000 tons. In 1912 this had been increased to 53,000,000 tons.

Leaders in American finance ascribe this solidarity of the French republic to three influences; first, a thoroughly sound banking system, centralized in one of the greatest banking institutions of the world, the Bank of France; second, the ingrained thrift and frugality of the French people as a whole, together with a national economic vigor not elsewhere surpassed; third, wise supervision, and patriotic co-operation by the government with banking and business interests.

The government does its part to warrant and retain the confidence of the holders of its securities. One of its wise policies is to impose new taxes to defray the interest charges on new security issues. It began this practice after the Franco-Prussian war, and is today following the same rule in regard to securities issued to finance the present conflict. This continuity of purpose, doubtless, will prove reassuring to all holders of French government securities.

The Franco-Prussian war of 1870-1871 taught the French people the meaning of thrift and economy. So well did they learn this lesson, that the whole sum of the indemnity demanded by Germany, \$1,000,000,000, was raised within the republic's confines by its own inhabitants and paid off more than one year before the time stipulated by the Germans.

The habit thus acquired has never been forgotten by the French, and today the aggregate number of investors purchasing the French war loans has reached the amazing total of 4,500,000 individual subscribers. Perhaps no other country, in proportion to its population, can make so good a showing.

France is particularly fortunate in that her small investors prefer "safe" investments rather than offerings which promise high returns. Government rentes, in France are perpetual, and this characteristic seems to obtain for these government bonds increasing favor in the eyes of the French people.

The points of sympathy between France and America are too many to enumerate, but the spirit of liberty and its resultant democracy are, today as always, the major ideals of both nations. Seeking no victories but those of peace, no territory except their own, no sovereignty except sovereignty over themselves—the independence and equal rights of the weakest member of the family of nations are to the people of the United States and of France entitled to as much respect as those of the mightiest empire. In defense of these principles, France is engaged in a death struggle with militant autocracy and ruthless aggression, and it is not surprising to learn that she has loaned to her allies and to other friendly states 7,000,000,000 francs with which to further the cause of democracy. It is in keeping with America's traditions that since the date on which we formally aligned ourselves with France and her allies in the great struggle, our government has lent to France \$370,000,000.

It is eminently fitting that America should now be fighting on French soil to make the world safe for democracy. The liberty that America has enjoyed for 140 years France helped her to achieve. The swords of Lafayette and Rochambeau, aided by the guns of De Grasse upon the high seas, assisted in cutting the foreign ties that bound the American colonies prior to the War for Independence, and from the private purse of King Louis himself came the first loan to America—unsecured and unconditional—to finance that historic undertaking. It was with entire justice that Washington wrote to Rochambeau, "To the generous aid of your nation and to the bravery of its sons is to be ascribed in a very great degree that independence for which we have fought."

GLENDALE.

Henry Palmer was called to Cadillac last week by the illness of his son Harvey.

Mrs. M. J. Sherrod still continues poorly.

John Sherrod's sister who is staying with him suffered a stroke of paralysis Sunday evening.

Mrs. Rena Beach, Mildred and Lawrence took dinner with Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Allen Sunday.

The Social Friday evening was well attended and \$10.30 taken in.

Hiram Smith moved his goods to Kalamazoo Saturday.

D. M. and R. E. Allen spent the week end with their families in Kalamazoo.

Misses Goldie Owen, Martha Vickers, Hazel Passmore and Eva Chase are working in grape harvesting, also Mrs. Mabel Adams and Tommy Shillings.

Harry Thompson and family will soon leave for Kalamazoo to live. We trust Mrs. Thompson's health will continue to gain and that she will fully recover.

Mr. Harrington is the new blacksmith. It seems good to see the old shop occupied again.

Sammie Noyes was here over Sunday calling on old friends.

Rev Earl Cook is our new pastor. Come and hear him. Regular preaching hour, Sunday, Oct. 2:30. We will only have preaching every two weeks. What we need is preaching every Sunday. If people would only get interested and boost, it might be brought about.

The Ladies Aid have had their election of officers which is as follows: Pres. Mrs. Blanche McKnight; Vice Pres. Mrs. Bertha Brown; Sec. and Treas. Mrs. Clarice E. Allen. Possibly work notice will be given later.

American Partridges.

In the north, where the ruffed grouse is known as the partridge, the bobwhite is called the quail. In the south, where the ruffed grouse is known as the pheasant, the quail is called the partridge.

Subscribe for The True Northerner and let us do your Job work.

BERT CUMMINS
Mason and Plasterer
Stucco work a specialty
Paw Paw, Michigan
Phone 124

C. A. BROWN
Marble and Granite
MONUMENTS
Paw Paw, Mich.

J. E. GILKEY
D. D. S.
Over O'Grady Bros. Co
PHONE 36
Office Hours: 9:00 to 12:30. 1:30 to 4:00

REO GARAGE
Automobile Repairing and Accessories. Tire and Tube VULCANIZING
Phone 309 Paw Paw

Maguire & Pepper
We repair all kinds of Autos. Give us a trial.
Phone 55 Paw Paw

NEIL C. CHAPPELL
REGISTERED OPTOMETRIST
Glasses skillfully and satisfactorily fitted at reasonable prices
At Chappell's Store.

FRANK HAYWARD
General Blacksmithing
All Kinds of Repair and Wood Work

Protect Your Family with a Policy in the
NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL
Life Insurance Company
C. A. BROWN
District Agent
PAW PAW, MICHIGAN
Phone No. 68

Chas. Lake **C. H. Lake**
Licenses No. 1416 License No. 1574
EMBALMERS & FUNERAL DIRECTORS
Office in Lake & Son's Furniture Store.
PHONE IN OFFICE AND RESIDENCE

ALL CALLS PROMPTLY ATTENDED DAY OR NIGHT
Motor and Horse equipment.

HAWLEY & WARNER
EMBALMER AND FUNERAL DIRECTOR
Office in I. O. O. F. Block.
Phone in Office and at Residence.
ALL CALLS PROMPTLY ATTENDED

DR. A. E. VAN VLECK
Osteopathic Physician
Over O'Grady Bros. Store,
Mondays and Thursdays
Appointments for Office or Residence. Phone 74

Build Now!

WITH THE FARMERS ASSURED GOOD CROPS AND HIGH PRICES THERE CAN BE NOTHING SHORT OF UNPRECEDENTED PROSPERITY IN THE COUNTRY.

Now is the Time ..To Build..

COME IN AND LOOK OVER OUR LIST OF PLANS OF MODERN HOUSES, BARNs, AND GARAGES, AND LET US FIGURE WITH YOU. REMEMBER WE MEET ALL COMPETITION, IF YOU HAVE ANY DOUBTS SEND YOUR BILL OF MATERIAL TO ANY MAIL ORDER HOUSE, AND LET THEM FIGURE IT FOR YOU, THEN BRING IT TO US AND WE WILL GLADLY FURNISH SAME AT THEIR PRICES WITHOUT STOPPING TO FIGURE IT, IN ADDITION WE GIVE YOU

Service :: Quality
Dependability

SEE US
Free & Mutchler Lumber Co.
PHONE 37

C. F. Snow

Claude Says

HE wants to show you what a Caloric one-register Furnace will do. Any one of our many users of these Furnaces will be glad to show and tell you what they know about this wonderful heater.

Come in and let us show you.

THE YELLOW FRONT